

Mohave County Miner.

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Some of the Great Mines of the World.

Curle considers Mount Morgan the greatest gold mine in the world. Those that most nearly approach it are, the Homestake, in South Dakota, Robinson, Ferreira Deep, Simmer and Jack in the Transvaal, and the Waihi in the North Island or New Zealand. Mount Morgan has paid over 5,500,000 in dividends. It has an immense ore body, workable for over twenty years to come. The average value of the ore is high; working costs are low. The Homestake and Simmer and Jack treat far more ore, but it is low grade. The Robinson and Ferreira Deep are richer, but they have not the past record and will be worked out while this mine is still producing. The Alaska-Treadwell can be worked for one-fifth the cost, but its ore is eight times as poor. The Golden Horseshoe is twice as rich, but it has only one ton in sight to Mount Morgan's ten. Mount Morgan is not a hill of solid gold-bearing quartz, but the greatest part of it is gold bearing. All the top of the hill, 250 yards long, 400 wide and 150 deep, is being quarried away and more than half is ore.

The Tasmania mine in New South Wales is regarded as the wettest mine in the world. Every twenty-four hours, 3,000,000 gallons of water are pumped out, and the ground is rendered so loose by the continual flow of water, that the bill for mine timber is as heavy as that for pumping. Water pours in a deluge down the old stopes and is a foot deep along the drives. A whole regiment of men is kept at work on the pumps.

The Waihi mine in New Zealand has one of the richest shoots of gold ore in the world. Over a million tons of ore are in sight. The ore shoot so far developed is 2,000 feet long.

Whilst Mount Morgan is the greatest gold mine in the world, the Homestake is the largest with its 900 stamps and more. The mother lode of California is probably the largest mineral belt in the world. It is over 100 miles long and twenty miles wide. The main fissure runs through the center of the belt and has a width of several hundred feet. The immense lode of the Alaska-Treadwell is over 100 feet wide. It has a vast body of ore easy to blast down, crush and treat. The tailings run direct into the sea, thus disposing of a difficulty. It has plenty of water power for its mills and water transit to the mines and a deep water wharf. The 300-stamp mill is considered the finest in the world, each stamp crushing four and one-half tons of ore a day for about six pence a ton. —Searchlight Bulletin.

Silver King Amalgamated.

Doubt as to just what sort of a deal requiring a special meeting of the stockholders of the Silver King company, as announced in this paper last week, has been removed by a circular letter issued by President David Keith to the stockholders, and made public this week. The plan as outlined is to consolidate all of the property under the control of the Silver King and turn them over to a 6,250,000 company, organized under the laws of Nevada and to be known as the Silver King Amalgamated Mines company. That word "amalgamated" by the way sounds very Heinz like, and it is still thought by some that that gentleman still has his sights on Park City's big mine. In the new company will be 1,250,000 shares of the par value of 50¢ per share; such shares to be fully paid and non-assessable. Mr. Keith's letter calls attention to the recent purchase of Jas. McGregor's holdings in this camp, amounting to 505 acres, and states that if the proposed consolidation is effected the number of acres owned by the new company will aggregate about 1,665 acres. Of the capitalization of 6,250,000 it is proposed, states the letter, "to allot the Silver King company, for its holdings, apart from the property known as the McGregor holdings, and which were acquired from the settlement of the late pending litigation, the sum of 3,750,000; or, in other words, to put the 150,000 shares of the Silver King company into the new organization on the basis of 25 for each share of the pres-

ent Silver King stock.

It is proposed further to allot to the Kearns-Keath company 1,500,000 of the capitalization of the new company for its holdings, which would be at the rate of 7.50¢ for the 200,000 shares of outstanding stock of this company.

For what is known as the Addena group, contiguous to the property of the Silver King and Kearns-Keath companies, it is proposed to allot 75,000 of the capitalization of the new company, or 15,000 shares. And for ten claims, aggregating approximately 180 acres, now owned by Thomas Kearns, it is proposed to allot 75,000 of the capitalization of the new company, or 15,000 shares.

It is also proposed to allot the so-called McGregor holdings, 500,000 of the capitalization of the new company. This amount to be represented by 100,000 shares of the capital stock. This 100,000 shares of the capital stock of the new company it is proposed to sell and dispose of at par in order to meet at once the deferred payments upon the purchase price of the so-called McGregor holdings."

It is stated that dividends from the King company were suspended on account of the contract of the purchase of the McGregor holdings, to the effect that no dividends shall be paid until the full purchase price has been paid Mr. McGregor. The selling at par of the 100,000 above mentioned will give sufficient funds for the purchase price and a fund established for the resumption of dividends. Stockholders are earnestly requested to investigate the points of the proposed consolidation and are urged to be in attendance at the meeting if possible. The meeting at which the consolidation plan will be accepted or rejected will be held at the company offices in Park City on April 10.—Park City, Utah, Record.

New Mexico Stock Men are Worried.

Cattle and sheep men of New Mexico, according to the Roy Spanish American, are wondering what will become of their industry if the present influx of settlers keeps up.

Those who have been depending upon the free government range for the feeding of their stock—and many of them have—realize that in a few years they will be "up against it" for pasturage, unless they have secured possession of sufficient grazing land to support their sheep or cattle. The man who, without having acquired any large holdings of land, but who has been making his living from a small flock of sheep or bunch of cattle run on the open range, or of necessity, when his range is taken up by tillers of the soil, will have to go out of business. But if this land in small farms is valuable to others, it certainly is also valuable to him in the same way, and he will not suffer by the change of business, for if it be possible for those settlers to make a living by farming on 160 acres of land, it is certainly valuable to him in the same way.

One of our principal stockmen, who is the owner of several hundred acres of land, expressed himself in this way: "Whenever that my land, by reason of its farming possibilities, becomes worth 5¢ to 10¢ an acre, I consider it too valuable to run sheep or cattle on, and if farming is shown to be a success (and he believes it will be), my land will be much more valuable farmed than if it be used as a range."

It would seem that the day of the small sheep and cattleman is over. This industry will have to be left to the owner of large tracts where stock may run undisturbed by settlers seeking homes.

And who will say that the settler is not a boon to the country? He comes with brain and energy which he concentrates on one small tract, and with intelligence and hard labor makes the one small tract produce many fold more than it ever did. He establishes cities, churches, schools and with hard common sense aids in legislation which is productive of great good to civilization.

A Suit Over Big Mining Property.

A Phenix paper says: Several important appeals have been filed with

Clerk Tittle of the Supreme Court during the past few days, one of which involves one of the biggest mining properties near Globe, in which Hovel A. Smith, acting for the Calumet & Hecla people of Michigan is interested.

W. J. Malloy appeals from a decision rendered against him by District Judge Kent at Gila and in favor of the Globe-Boston Consolidated Copper Mining company. Rights worth over 100,000 are at stake. Malloy in his original complaint alleges that he sold to the Globe-Boston under a lease and bond two groups of claims near Globe, one for 62,000 and the other for 35,000, the agreement being a large payment down and the rest in installments. Subsequently, Malloy alleges, the Globe-Boston company forced him to make a new agreement by taking their pumps from the workings of the property and allowing the shafts to be flooded, much to the damage of the property. Malloy alleges that against his will he made a second contract for the sale of the property, as a result of which he was to receive 30,000 in cash and 75,000 shares of the capital stock of the Globe-Boston company. On the ground that he had received neither the money nor the stock, Malloy brought suit to recover his property and annul the contract for the sale, which District Judge Nave refused to do.

Fine Mill Going Up.

Rapid progress is being made in the installation of the twenty additional stamps to the Quartette mill. The heavy timbers are in place and Superintendent Wilson expects, providing there are no delays in the delivery of the engine and other parts, that the two new batteries will go into commission within sixty days. Mr. Wilson is incorporating many of his own ideas of construction and as a result the mill will be a model of perfection. All the sills are set in cement thus adding materially to their rigidity. The six battery posts are beauties. Made of great sticks of Oregon pine they contain in all over 5000 board feet. These have been finely framed and instead of being painted they have been treated to repeated dressings of linseed oil. This seasoning not only benefits the timbers but likewise gives them the effect of hard wood. A 60 h. p. gasoline engine will operate the stamps, but the line shaft will be placed so that it can be coupled to the old one and the entire 40 stamps operated by the one engine.—Searchlight Bulletin.

This district is beginning to attract much attention in a mining way. Bisbee, Globe and many other mining camps in Arizona have been enjoying great mining booms while this district has been grinding along in a substantial and quiet way and at the same time holding its own in production. Many people have heard of the wonderful mineral deposits in the Clifton-Morenci district, but when they got ready to venture into a mining proposition, they gave this section the go-by and located in a more lively camp. Bisbee is now pretty well covered and in a short time the Globe district will be well supplied with companies. Then will come the steady influx of capital into the Clifton-Morenci district, and then will it be discovered that it is the greatest mineral zone of them all. Many years ago experts of considerable reputation did this section untold injury when they reported that the mines would play out when depth was gained, and in a number of instances condemned claims which today are the best mines of the district. Thus it has been proven that they were off in their calculations. Nobody has ever heard of a single instance where a mine in this section became a non-producer where depth was gained. Many of the old mines, which have produced tons upon tons of ore, have now gained considerable depth and they are as good, and even better, mines than they were on the surface. This will apply to the mines owned by the Arizona Copper company and the Shannon Copper company, as well as the Detroit Mining company. Why should it not be true of the balance of

the district? It has been said that the King mine, now being worked by the New England and Clifton company would not improve with depth, but it has. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the Clifton-Morenci district will lead Arizona in the output of copper. It may require five or ten years, but it is almost certain to come. This has always been considered a low grade camp, which is so much more favorable, as it is bound to be more permanent than high grade propositions. The grand success of the large companies of this district should be convincing evidence to the outside world that there is not much chance for a failure. The present companies of this district own a vast number of claims, still there is room for more, who can operate successfully. Already there is a slight demand for mining property in this district, and with copper around the twenty-five cent mark, this district is certain to forge to the front.—Copper Era.

Ground is Not Yet Scratched.

A Juneau, Alaska, dispatch says: Matt Larson, of the firm of Mehan & Larson, the largest operators on Fairbanks creek, in the Tanana district of Alaska, has just come out over the winter trail. Mehan says the placer ground of Alaska is at yet only scratched, and there is yet likely to be greater discoveries than have been reported. He says the reports from the Nome district are equally gratifying. Nome, which was supposed to be a mere transient excitement, has grown year by year in the value of its product and promises to so continue indefinitely. As for Dawson, it has been on the decline for some years, so far as the chances for individual miners are concerned, the Guggenheims having secured the great majority of the mining area in the principal creeks. But that they will turn out gold in excess of the output of the last few years there is little doubt, as they are introducing immense dredges on the Klondike river, Bonanza, Bear and Eldorado creeks, and these, while handling immense quantities of gravel, do so at the least possible expense.

Mr. Mehan says the town of Fairbanks has entirely recovered from its disastrous fire of a year ago. Since that time a handsome federal building has been built and a number of large and imposing business blocks, so that the town is now easily the capital of Alaska, so far as size and importance is concerned. He says the Valdez-

Fairbank trail, which has been heavily traveled this winter, is in very bad shape, and the road houses are nothing to boast of. Lively interest is manifested in the coast towns of Alaska in regard to copper, with which the islands of Prince William sound and the mountains of the upper Copper river abound.

Grubstake is Defined.

A bill introduced in the Nevada assembly is designed to define the status of grubstake contracts and to put an end to litigation arising over the rights of the contracting parties. The bill reads as follows:

"All grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements hereafter entered into, and which may in any way effect the title of mining locations or other locations under the mining laws of this state, shall be void, unless the instrument shall contain and specify the time of existence of such agreement, and shall have first been recorded with the county recorder of the county in which the instrument is made, and each and every county in which locations made by virtue of the contract shall exist.

"The instrument shall be duly acknowledged before a notary public, or other person competent to take acknowledgment.

"Grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements, duly acknowledged and recorded, as provided for in this act, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice in this state, and all cases wherein the title to mining locations and other locations and under the mining laws of the state are in dispute."

The first step in another big mining transaction for this section was consummated yesterday when Felix Mayhew and Charles Meadows took a bond on the Cowell lead properties in Plomosa district, between Vicksburg and Quartzsite. There are eight claims in the group, and a great deal of work has been done on them, but by reason of the heretofore inaccessibility of the property they have attracted little attention in the outside world. Of late certain Chicago capitalists have been giving them attention and the bond given to Mayhew and Meadows was instanced by these parties, who are now on their way to the camp to make expert investigation. The bond of Mayhew and Meadows has the effect of giving them an option on the property for one year, the specified purchase price being 100,000.—Yuma Sun.



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